Nippon Times

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Japan Must Submit Kempei-Tai Details

MacArthur Directive Orders Full Report on Military Police by Month End

Extensive reports concerning the organization structure, functions, jurisdiction and channels of the Kempei-tai, or the Japanese Military Police, should be submitted to the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers by the Imperial Government by the end of this month, it was directed by the Allied Headquarters on Sunday.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Government will report the name, rank, title, and present location of the Chief of the Kempei-tai, and his principal assistants, including all headquarters officers; his information to apply, in the case of each such official and officer, to the persons who held office at the time of the dissolution of the Kempei-tai organization within ten days.

According to this directive, a comprehensive report in English describing in detail the organization structure, functions, jurisdiction, channels of command, policies and methods of operation of the Kempei-tai will be prepared and submitted to the Allied Headquarters by November 30. It is stated that the information requested is that which has application to the time of dissolution of the organization, but wherever information covering any earlier period is important for a proper understanding of the subject, such information is to be supplied in six copies.

The following eight items were directed to be reported though the report shall not be limited to these specific matters:

(a) Overall organization chart together with a description of the structure of each subdivision.

(b) Statement describing the military, civil, judicial and administrative functions and activities of each subdivision.

(c) List of all officers in each subdivision indicating name, rank and title of official position arranged by regions or foreign territory in which such personnel operated as of the Termination of hostilities.

(d) Roster of all personnel (officers, non-commissioned officers and enlisted men) indicating name, rank, organization and address where such personnel may be contacted. (Indicate both permanent and temporary address.)

e) List of Japanese and foreign corporations, enterprises, societies, groups or individual persons both in Japan and overseas with which the Kempei-tai cooperated or which the Kempei-tai utilized for the collection of information or the dissemination of propaganda.

(f) Copies of all standing policies, instructions and orders issued by the Kempei-tai Headquarters.

(g) List of all laws, enactments, regulations and ordinances enforced by the Kempei-tai.

(h) Explanation of the channels of command with particular reference to relationships with national, prefectural and municipal civil and police authorities, including officials of the Tokumu Kikan, the Tonari Gumi or neighborhood association, or any other organizations, business firms, societies and groups.

It is stated that the above requests for information do not amend or supersede previous requests for information issued by the Allied Supreme Headquarters.

Tonari Gumi Report Ordered

In parallel with orders to furnish detailed information on Kempei-tai activities, General MacArthur's Headquarters also, on Sunday, directed the Japanese Government to submit a report concerening the system and other functions of the Tonari Gumi, or the neighborhood association.

Accordingly, within ten days, the name, rank, title and present location of the principal officers in the Home Ministry and other ministries, boards and bureaus responsible for, or concerned with, the activities of the Tonari Gumi should be reported.

Moreover, the organization structure, functions, jurisdiction, channels of command, policies and methods of operation of the neighborhood association will have to reported comprehensively in English by November 30.

The other details which should be submitted include: (a) Statement describing in detail the control exercised by the civil police, and in the past by the Kempei-tai and the Tokumu Kikan, over the Tonari Gumi and the manner in which, and the purposes for which, that control is and has been exercised, and (b) A detailed explanation of the legal basis for and the legal structure of the Tonari Gumi, together with exact copies in English of all laws, ordinances, rescripts and administrative orders concerning or affecting the organization, membership, powers and jurisdiction of the Tonari Gumi and concerning or affecting the exercise of any measure of control over such associations.

In order to permit a thorough understanding of the Tonari Gumi organization and working of the system, it is stated that the information requested should not be limited to the immediate present but shall cover a sufficiently extended period of the past.

All Diplomatic Activities of Nippon Gov't Suspended for Time Being by Allied H.Q.

The diplomatic activities of the Japanese Government at home and abroad have now been placed under suspension for the time being as a result of the issuance of a memorandum on November 4 by the Allied Supreme Headquarters.

Except as hereafter authorized by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, it is directed, the Japanese Government will cease to carry on relations with neutral governments or their representatives in this country.

Furthermore, the Japanese Government will inform such representatives now staying in Japan that the existence of diplomatic missions is not deemed consistent with the purposes and character of the Allied Occupation in Japan and of the position of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

It is also directed that the Government will refer them to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in the event of making future contacts with the Japanese Government.

Vital Topics Studied By Cabinet Members

Financial, Economic Aspects Of Reconstruction Mooted At Monday Session

Problems century around economic and financial reconstruction were particularly discussed for more than three hours at the extraordinary session of the Cabinet held Monday afternoon. Among the problems discussed by the State Ministers present were, compensation to war industries, abolition of subsidy for covering differences in price, revision of the pension system, increased production of foodstuff, expenditures for war damage recovery and other urgent financial and economic questions, Kyodo reports.

It is the policy of the Government to execute all matters concerning the above urgent problems as early as possible. At the Cabinet Council held Monday, Finance Minister Viscount Keizo Shibusawa frankly explained with figures the present dangerous financial situation the Empire is racing.

Because of various positive measures the Government is proposing to undertake, the budget will be further increased, but on the other hand, every measure will be taken for reducing expenditures. Particularly, it is planned to reduce administrative expenses, to revise the pension system, to abolish subsidies and compensations to war industries, and to make other financial adjustments.

As for revenue, the Government recognizes the possibility of levying higher taxes, because of the increased wealth of the people. At the same time, the proposed new taxes on wartime property and wartime property increase were discussed at the Cabinet Council. The Finance Minister also asked the cooperation of all other Ministries in preventing the inflation tendency and solving the commodity price question.

Under the new policy, the Government will immediately undertake concrete financial and economic plans. It is reported that the Finance Minister will soon make public the decision of the Cabinet on financial and economic affairs, and ask the full-hearted cooperation and support of the people.

Kawai Issues Statement

Following the Cabinet Council, Tatsuo Kawai, President of the Board of Information, issued the following statement:

"At today's Cabinet Council, Finnance Minister Shibuzawa gave detailed explanations of the present financial condition and future prospects. The question of financial and economic reconstruction, were thoroughly deliberated upon. The problems which were discused at the Cabinet Council were very extensive, but main topics were:

"1. Concerning expenditures, there were discussed the problems of administrative adjustment, pension system, subsidies, abolition of compensation to war industries, financial adjustment, food production increase, postwar recovery, relief to demobilized men, compensation to enterprises, adjustment of local finance, and factors that may tend to increase the financial burden in the future.

"2. Respecting revenues, the possibility of increased revenue by means of increased taxation and other methods, and the extent of increased revenue were discussed. Also, opinions were frankly exchanged on inflation and commodity price in relation to the general financial problem.

"In regard to the matters discussed today, it was agreed ot hurry their concrete materialization, and those which are decided upon will be immediately put into effect one of one."

MacArthur's Hq. Orders Arrest of 300 Japanese Suspected of War Crimes

General MacArthur's Headquarters, according to a United Press report, suddenly ordered the Japanese Government to arrest 300 suspected war criminals, according to a San Francisco report on Monday. These new arrests would bring the number of Japanese war criminals in custody to 1,000. The war criminals trials are expected to start this month.

New Clashes Occur In Northern Batavia

Situation Elsewhere in Java Tense; Dutch Refuse to Accept U.S. Mediation

AP-Jiji

BATAVIA (AP), November 5—Sporadic fighting flared anew in the northern section of Batavia during the night as the newly arrived British maintained a firm hold on the situation at Surabaya. A British communique said the Indonesian extremists and Dutch troops were involved in fighting here which broke out when two grenades were hurled into the Dutch-guarded area of Hotel Des Indies. Unofficial reports said the Dutch had fired by mistake on a detachment which was sent to the spot to investigate the wounding of a Highland major.

The British communique described the situation elsewhere in Java as quiet during the past 24 hours but acknowledged it was "tense."

Meanwhile, Dutch officials are understood to be considering a plan to gain firm control of a small part of western Java and establish that area as a rallying ground from which they could extend their efforts to end native uprisings in the East Indies.

The Dutch plan to bring in many more troops although there has been no official announcement on the subject with unofficial estimates running as high as 20,000 before Christmas.

Another report said Java is quiet following the flareup of sporadic fighting in northern Batavia during the night, but the picture is blacker and more ominous with tens of thousands of trigger-happy Indonesians heavily armed and determined to revolt.

Dutch Troops Arrive

Kyodo

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA (AP), November 5.—Sixteen-hundred Dutch troops arrived here from Holland aboard a British liner. Major Steenhover, commanding officer, said his men are prepared for any clashes with the Indonesians.

Kyodo

BATAVIA (AP), November 5.—The British announcement that the army will hold no more press conferences on the military situation in the East Indies drew vigorous protest from foreign correspondents. The ruling which correspondents said would seriously handicap their attempts to present an accurate picture of events also banned interviews with Allied officers unless the latter obtained permission of the Southeast Asia Command.

British military officials said they planned to issue "handouts" twice daily in lieu of press conferences. The public relations office agreed to attempt to obtain answers to any questions submitted in writing.

The first handout said no new incidents are reported in Java, but some new looting in Batavia. It added that the tension has relaxed considerably in Surabaya. The statement tended to minimize reports by Allied pilots that 100,000 Indonesian troops are on the move in central Java.

Greek Cabinet Sworn In

AP-Jiji

ATHENS, November 5.—The new Greek cabinet formed by Professor Panaoytis Kanellopoulos was sworn in on November 1. The new Prime Minister is leader of the National Unionist Party and was Deputy Prime Minister from May 1942 when he escaped from Greece until April 1943.

China Reds Close In On Kweisui Outskirts

Strife End Hinges on Acceptance by Yenan of Recent 4-Point Offer

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (AP), November 5.—Government dispatch said that the Chinese Communists are closing in on the outskirts of Kweisui, capital of Suiyuan, and that one column of 10,000 is attacking the northeastern suburbs. Other columns are converging on the city whose garrison is reportedly heavily outnumbered.

A semi-official dispatch reported that General Tu Yu-ming who is to command the Chinese Peace Preservation Corps in Manchuria left Chingwangtao Saturday by a destroyer for Yingkow to arrange for the landing of government troops there.

Depends on Yenan Acceptance

The hope of ending the spreading civil war in China hung on the possible acceptance by the Communists of the Central Government's four-point proposal.

Moderate optimism here is somewhat dampened by the recollection that the government peace move of last week was followed by more fighting. Pessimists took the view that both sides are still stalling for time and that nothing would come of the present exchanges.

It is pointed out that the Communist spokesman here has already picked holes in the Government's offer which was styled by the Central Government quarters in the sincere attempt to avert all-out civil war.

General Ho Ying-chin reiterated on arrival in Peiping that the Government was determined to reopen its lines of communication through the Communist-held areas. Ho minimized the reported extend of hostilities between the Nationalist and the Reds and insisted he was not informed of any large-scale fighting in north China.

300,000 Red Troops Active

The National Government of China today announced that an estimated total of 300,000 Chinese Communist troops were being engaged in sporadic Chungking-Yenan clashes taking place over an extensive area spreading from the Manchurian boundary of Chahar Province in the north to Nanking in the south and from Tientsin in the east to Western Suiyuan Province in the west.

Chungking officials made public the fact that in northern Kiangsu Province, about 30,000 Communist troops were advancing towrad Lienyunkang port at the eastern terminus of the Lung-Hai Railway while 3,000 troops were advancing northward at a point 30 miles north of Nanking. In Shantung Province, there are about 30,000 Communist troops controlling more than two thirds of the province.

Moreover, about 45,000 Red troops are stationed along the Peiping-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow Railways while there are over 30,000 in Chahar Province, it was disclosed. Several thousand Chinese Communist troops are carrying out attacks against Kweisui, capital of Suiyuan Province, and the industrial area in the northern part of Shansi Province. The Reds are attempting to occupy Kweisui and Tatung and make them military bases.

The National Government authorities, however, declared that the Communist troops were "still in a defensive position."

28 AIRFIELDS RELEASED

The release of 28 airfields to the Japanese Government for conversing into salt beds was approved by the Supreme Allied Headquarters in its directive on November 3.

The released airfields include Noshiro, Iwaki, Sado, Toyohashi, Kawawa, Fuji, Karasu, Shirako, Kakogawa, Tomakomai, Atsukeshi, Mitohigashi, Fujieda, Sano, Ego, Tamashima, Fukuyama, Bofu, Tokuma, Tokushima, Matsuyama, Saegi, Takase, Yatsushiro, Tsuiki, Fukuoka, Ibusuki and Sone.

The other airfields requested by the Government for the same purpose are being retained by the U.S. Forces. The above directive ordered the Japanese Government to contact the Commanding Generals of the U.S. 6th and 8th Armies concerning the details for the conversion of the above-listed airfields, now released.

Urges Long Occupation

Kyodo

FORT RILEY (Kansas), November 5.—General Jonathan Wainwright speaking at a rally for sale of war bonds here yesterday, asserted that the Allied forces should occupy Japan and Germany for a long period in order to prevent the recurrence of war and expressed himself in favor of universal military training for American youths.

Maj. Seversky's Atomic Bomb Statement Branded as 'Uninformed, Irresponsible'

Kyodo

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee (USIS), November 4.—A group of 200 engineers at Oakridge, Tennessee atomic bomb project today issued a statement characterizing the recent remarks of Major Alexander Seversky regarding the atomic bomb as "uninformed and irresponsible."

Major Seversky was quoted as saying that an atomic bomb exploding on modern cities would be no more destructive than an ordinary ten-ton blockbuster.

Atomic engineers statement declared:

"To compare the atomic bomb to a ten-ton blockbuster is to refuse to recognize that a new force which will require complete readjustment of our military and international attitude has come into being."

The engineers explained that they had no desire to create hysteria, but simply wanted the United States public to know facts so that intelligent decisions regarding atomic energy may result.

Japan's Law Guardians Must Snap Out Salute For American Officers

Japan's guardians of the law, from gold braids down to ordinary, saber-swingers will henceforth be required to come to a snappy salute on the approach of any officer of the United States Occupation Forces and, in particular, all motor-cars bearing the star insignia of Generals and Flag Officers. The Allied Supreme Headquarters, in this regard, issued a memorandum on November 1 directing the Japanese Government to issue such instructions to all members of the police force.

Just Trial Assured For Gen. Yamashita

Defense Counsel, Major Guy, Issues Statement on Commission's Procedure

The following statement on the American Military Commission procedure in the trial of General Tomoyuki Yamashita in Manila was prepared by Major George F. Guy assistant defense counsel, during his visit to Tokyo to collect evidence for the defense and was released on Tuesday by the PRO.

DESCRIPTION OF AMERICAN MILITARY COMMISSION TRYING TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA

The Military Commission now trying General Tomoyuki Yamashita at the United States High Commissioner's residence in Manila, consists of five American Generals, appointed for this purpose by Lieutenant General Styer, Commanding the United States Forces in the Western Pacific. General Styer appointed this commission pursuant to directions from General MacArthur's headquarters.

The trial opened on October 29 and is still in progress. The Generals originally appointed on the commission are:

Major General Russel B. Reynolds, President; Major General Clarence L. Sturdevant, Law Member; Major General James A. Lester; Brigadier General William G. Walker; Brigadier General Egbert F. Bullene.

The order, appointing the commission, also appointed the following officers as prosecutors:

Major Robert M. Kerr, Infantry, as Prosecutor; Captain M. D. Webster, JAGD; Captain William N. Calyer, JAGD; Captain D.C. Hill, JAGD; Captain Jack M. Pace, Infantry, as Ass't Prosecutors.

Also on the same order the following officers for the Defense Counsel:

Colonel Harry E Clarke, JAGD; Lieutenant Colonel Walter C. Hendrix, JAGD; Lieutenant Colonel James G. Feldhaus, JAGD; Major George F. Guy, Cavalry; Captain Adolf F. Reel, JAGD; Captain Milton Sandberg, JAGD.

Under American law and under the directive concerning the appointment of the commission, all of the sessions thereof are open to the public and anyone is free to attend and listen to the proceedings. The only exception to this rule will be when the testimony is of a delicate nature, such as when it is necessary for women to testify as to attacks upon them. As a result, practically all of the proceedings are open and available to anyone who wishes to go to observe.

General Yamashita is being afforded every legitimate defense that can be advanced on his behalf. His counsel have all been working arduously on the case since the first week in October, when they were appointed, having even gone so far as to send Major George F. Guy, Cavalry, to Tokyo for the purpose of uncovering evidence which may be used in behalf of the defense of General Yamashita. The General cannot be forced to testify himself unless he so wishes and he has not been subjected to anything in the nature of a "preliminary investigation" by the prosecution prior to the actual opening of the trial itself. He is being accorded all of the rights and defenses that would be accorded an American officer on trial. All of the witnesses who testify against him must do so in his presence and

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Dark Picture Greets Labor-Capital Confab

125,000 Idle in Five States—Chief Dispute in Northwest Forests

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 5.—Storm clouds hung over the the opening sessions of the Labor-Management Conference in Washington today although that meeting is expected to deal with the long-range aspects of labor peace.

This was the picture: California with 61,450 idle led the parade of states. Pennsylvania was second at 28,637; Ohio, third, at 16,450; Maine, fourth with 10,000 and New Jersey, fifth, with 8,774.

The major disputes centered around 60,000 AFL workers in the Pacific Northwest forests. Textile workers accounted for another large source of idle.

The large figures of idle workers represented the magnitude of the shadow facing the labor and management conferences as they gathered at President Truman's request.

Employer delegates were reported as well agreed that there should be a minimum of new governmental machinery to deal with labor disputes while the CIO representatives were expected to toss the explosive wage issue which is the cause of a majority of the strikes into the conversations.

36 Delegates Meet

Kyodo

SAN FRANCISCO (USIS), November 4—The National Labor-Management Conference will convene at noon tomorrow in Washington D.C. with JJudge Walter P. Stacy, Chief Justice of North Carolina, presiding.

After the opening statement by the Chairman and the appointment of the procedural rules committee, President Truman will briefly address 36 delegates at the conference representing the United States labor and management.

During the afternoon session, Secretary of Labor Lewis Schwellenbach will speak. Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace; William Green, President of the AFL; Eric Johnston, President of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce; Ira Mosher, President of the National Association of Manufacturers; and Philip Murray, President of the CIO will also address the conference.

The spokesman for both sides already have pledged cooperation and appear optimistic as to the results that may be obtained through discussion of labor-management problems at the meeting.

20 Troop Ships Idle

Kyodo

SAN FRANCISCO (AP), November 5.—Seven Pacific Coast CIO Maritime Unions charged that over 20 troop ships were lying idle in San Francisco bay and asked President Truman for a public investigation of the "scandalous situation." The Union spokesman said that 20 of the ships arrived in the bay before September 30 and that "if placed in service they would be capable of transporting from 50,000 to 100,000 troops at one time."

Mexico Asserts Rights

Kyodo

MEXICO CITY AP), November 5.—Mexico does not want Japanese fighting fleets to return to the banks off Lower California unless they first seek permission. President Avile Camacho recently issued a memorandum asserting Mexico's right to all fish and oil and mineral deposits off shore to the edge of the continental shelf. Mexican officials said that foreign fishing fleets, principally Japanese, had almost depleted the fishing banks before the war.

Greeks, Albanians Clash

AP-Jiji

LONDON, November 5.—The Swiss radio quoting a French dispatch on November 1 from Athens said that disquieting incidents occurred along the Greek-Albania border, and that Greek frontier troops are urgently asking for reinforcements. The Brussels radio stated that "keen fighting is reported on the Albanian frontier between Greek troops and Albanian irregulars."

'Big Four' Zaibatsu Stripped of Control

Government Also Ordered to Plan for Dissolution of All Monopolistic Combines

Japan's four leading Zaibatsu families were stripped of control over their multi-billion-yen industrial and commercial empires on Tuesday as General MacArthur ordered the Japanese government to form plans to dissolve all other monopolistic combines in Japan, according to a PRO release the same day.

In a directive to the Japanese government, Allied Headquarters ordered immediate execution of a Japanese government plan, dated November 4, for complete dissolution of the Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Yasuda and Sumitomo holding companies and elimination of their controls.

Allied Headquarters also served notice of the intentions to smash all such combines so as to permit a wider distribution of income and of ownership of the means of production and trade in Japan and to aid Japanese economic development along peaceful and democratic lines.

The Japanese government was directed to present, for Allied approval, the program for abrogation of current laws and regulations which foster private monopolies and for enactment of new laws preventing monopolies and providing business opportunities on a competitive basis.

It likewise was directed to take inmediate steps to "terminate and prohibit Japanese participation in private international cartels or other restrictive private international contracts or arrangements."

The sweeping changes mean complete retirement from Japan's business life of the four big Zaibatsu families named on Tuesday Yasuda, Sumitomo and Mitsui, whose holding companies bear their names, and Iwasaki, the family which controls the Mitsubishi interests.

All members of the four families were directed to resign immediately from "all offices held by them in any financial, commercial, non-commercial or industrial enterprises" and to "cease forthwith to exercise any influence, either directly or indirectly" in their management.

The government's dissolution plan was forwarded to Allied Headquarters following frequent informal conversations among Allied Headquarters, leading Zaibatsu directors and government representatives.

A "holding company liquidation commission," to be established by the Japanese government but to be under complete Allied control, will direct the dissolution. All of the policies and personnel will be subject to Allied approval.

Under the liquidation plan for the "Big Four," all securities owned by the holding companies, or other "evidence of ownership or control" in any firm, will be transferred to the new commission, after which all holding company directors and auditors will resign.

The commission will issue receipts to the holding companies for the property transferred to it. The receipts wil be non-negotiable, non-transferable and ineligible for use as collateral.

After final liquidation of the holding companies' properties—through public sale of their shares—the receipts will be redeemed with bonds to be issued by the Japanese government that will not be payable for ten years.

The bonds likewise will be non-negotiable, non-transferable (except by inheritance) and ineligible for use as collateral. However, provision is made for small shareholders to receive negotiable bonds if the commission deems it advisable.

The bonds will be paid off, when they come due, from the proceeds derived from the sale of the properties and shares of the companies being liquidated.

When the shares and properties are placed on sale, preference to purchase will be given the employes of the companies involved. Single purchases will be limited "to insure maximum democratization of ownership."

Neither the holding companies, nor any members of the Mitsui, Yasuda, Sumitomo or Iwasaki families will be permitted to purchase or otherwise acquire any interest in any of the property.

Other functions of the commission will be "to protect the interests of small shareholders" and to determine "operating questions arising in the normal course of business of the holding companies such as disposition of funds received and payment of taxes and other debts."

General MacArthur, in issuing the directive, said:

"The way has now been cleared, for the first time in Japanese history, for the Japanese people to achieve economic freedom."

Discussing the details of the order, Colonel R.C. Kramer, chief of the Economic and Scientific Section of SCAP, said that while it will take considerable time completely to im-

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Yoshida Gives Party For U.S. Churchmen

Americans to Hold Meeting Today Discussing Relief, Rehabilitation Issues

Members of the American Christian deputation currently on a visit here spent a busy day on Tuesday. From 9:30 a.m., the four members of the mission, Bishop James C. Baker, Dr. Douglas Horton, Dr. Luman J. Shafer and Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk, took part in a devotion observed at the Reinanzaka Church, Rennanzaka-cho, Akasaka-ku, with Dr. Vankirk officiating. Following the service, they met in a conference with Japanese church leaders on missionary problems.

At noon, they were the guests of honor at a luncheon tendered by Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida at the latter's official residence at Ichibei-cho, Azabu-ku.

In the afternoon, Dr. Vankirk and Bishop Baker met 100 chaplains in a meeting held at the Young Men's Christian Association at Mitoshiro-cho, Kanda-ku, while Dr. Horton and Dr. Shafer attended a conference on Christian education and international relationship held at the Reinanzaka Church.

A devotion will be observed at 9:30 a.m. today at the Reinanzaka Church, with Toyohiko Kagawa officiating. The members of the Christian mission then will hold a conference on relief and rehabilitation works from 10 a.m.

They will be guests at a lunch party at the YMCA at noon today and attend another conference on miscellaneous subjects to be held there in the afternoon. The meeting will be presided over by Soichi Saito, general secretary of the National Committee of the YMCA of Japan.

Last week, the Christian mission, accompanied by Russel L. Durgin, honorary secretary of the YMCA of Japan, made a trip to Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe to confer with church leaders there and also to inspect the devastated areas. They returned here Monday evening. They also inspected Hiroshima and Nagasaki in a low-flying plane.

GOVERNING GERMANY SET

Kyodo

BERLIN (AP), November 5—United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union will proceed with plans for the central administration for Germany without French participation if France persists in her opposition to central rule, an official informant said.

The Potsdam Declaration provided a central government eventually be established. The French who are not signatories to the document are demanding the internationalization of the Ruhr and the Rhineland and also want to see Germany dismembered into economic bits and not rebuilt into an economic entity.

Seizing Reich Assets

Kyodo

BERLIN (AP), November 5.—A Four Power German External Property Commission has been formed to take possession or gain control of German assets abroad estimated to be worth possibly $1,000,000,000.

The occupying Powers gave the Commission title to all foreign properties held by German nationals and power over such properties believed to be secreted chiefly in Sweden, Switzerland, Spain and Argentina.

The Control Council's edict had the effect of demanding the neutral Powers to recognize it as the "government" of Germany and, therefore, legally entitled to marshal German external assets in its own name.

'Big Four' Zaibatsu Stripped of Control

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plement the dissolution plan, it will be done as rapidly as possible.

"The economic and financial strucof Japan," Colonel Kramer said "is complicated and involved with wide use of devices for interlocking relationships. The result has been the ultimate control of the entire economic life of the nation by a very few people."

Full texts of the Japanese government proposal and the SCAP directive will appear in Thursday's Nippon Times.

Penicillin Output Increases

AP-Jiji

WASHINGTON, November 5.—The Penicillin Producers Industry Advisory Committee reported to the War Department that the penicillin production has increased in October. The War Production Board suggested that export controls on penicillin should be restored to enable records to be kept of quantities of penicillin leaving the United States.

Senate Gets Oil Pact

AP-Jiji

WASHINGTON, November 5.—President Truman submitted the new Anglo-American petroleum agreement to the Senate for ratification on November 2.

Here's Good News for Japan's Movie Fans! U.S. Films Promised Here by Mid-December

American movies are coming to Japanese movie houses in mid-December, according to a PRO release on Tuesday.

Forty-five American feature pictures with supporting short subjects of news and educational topics have been selected for this conquered country from the output of the nine major American producers. Five each will come from Columbia, M-G-M, Paramount, RKO, Republic, 20th Century-Fox, United Artists, Universal and Warner Bros.

Michael M. Bergher, of the staff of the Civil Information and Education Section of GHQ is now at work setting up a film distribution system for Japan and will supervise the operation from Tokyo. He arrived here from the States on November 3. Mr. Bergher was in the film distribution business in Japan before the war.

Among the first group of pictures to be shown will be: The Men in Her Life, Once Upon a Time, Madame Curie, Lost Angel, In Old Oklahoma, Song of Nevada, Going My Way, Our Hearts Were Young and Gay, All That Money Can Buy, Snow White (in technicolor), His Butler's Sister, Flesh and Fantasy, Phantom of the Opera, (in technicolor) Sun Valley Serenade, Remember the Day, Gold Rush (with Japanese spoken dialogue), The Southerner, Casablanca, and Watch on the Rhine.

Stars include: Deanna Durbin, Loretta Young, Conran Veidt, Cary Grant, Nelson Eddie, Walter Pidgeon, Greer Garson, Margaret O'Brien, Edward G. Robinson, Gary Cooper, John Wayne, Robert Montgomery, Mickey Rooney, Claudette Colbert, Bing Crosby, Charlie Chaplin, Charles Boyer, Irene Dunne, Humphrey Bogart, and Bette Davis.

All available film distribution facilities in Japan will be utilized, with distribution always under GHQ control.

Joban Mine Dispute Is Becoming Serious

4,000 Korean Workers Join Strike: Slump in Output Affects Industry

The Joban coal miners' strike, which has been going on since October 8, is assuming serious proportions, reports the Nippon Sangyo Keizai. The strike was started by about 820 Korean miners working at the Yumoto Pit of the Joban coal district in Fukushima Prefecture. They demanded the Joban Coal Mine Company to allow them to return home immediately but their request was rejected.

Representatives of the company and Korean workers came to Tokyo and petitioned the Home, Transportation and Commerce and Industry Ministries to seek a solution of the problem but this failed. The miners are also dissatisfied with the company's rationing system and other matters.

Meanwhile, representatives of the Central Headquarters of the Korean Residents' League in Japan took action for the solution of the dispute. The League rallied all Korean workers not only at Yumoto but at at the Furui and Akai mines in the Joban district

4,000 Join Strike

Nearly 4,000 Korean miners working in the Joban coal district have joined the strike. Recently, the strikers presented a nine-point demand to the company, namely, that they should be sent home before the end of November, presentation of a ¥10,000-solatium to the dead and ¥5,000-10,000 solatium to the injured, retirement allowances, supplies of food and clothing compensation by the company for unfair and illicit distribution of foodstuffs, and others.

Since October 28 the Fukushima Prefectural Government has been stationing 140 guards there for an emergency. The authorities of the Allied Forces in the Fukushima area on October 28 handed a memorandum for the solution of the dispute to the head of the Fukushima Prefectural Headquarters of the Koreans. The methods to solve the issue embodied in the memorandum are very fair from every angle.

The coal company became quiet since then. However, Hideo Imamura was sent to Yumoto by the Korean Residents' League to assist the strike and held a mass meeting of Communists on October 30. This seems to have led the public to believe that the Communist Party and the league is collaborating with the stricken. Many factional questions have cropped up as a result thus complicating the issue.

Output Decreases

Because of the strike the daily output of the Joban coal mine has decreased to 500 metric tons whereas 4,000 metric tons were produced in prewar days and 3,000 metric tons during the war.

As to measures to increase the output of coal, Shigeo Kiyama, head of the labor section of the coal, company said that he had anticipated the repatriation of Korean laborers following the end of the war and had made every effort to solve the problem. Fortunately thanks to the mediation of the occupation forces, a suitable policy has been decided. There was nothing to do except to let the Korean laborers make their own decision, Mr. Kiyama continued.

Further clarifying the measures to tide over the present difficulty, Mr. Kiyama emphasized that he would exert his utmost efforts to obtain Japanese laborers and that he had already started the task through his friends and relatives. He said that the Government had decided to take up various means to obtain necessary hands, but he hoped that it would not resort to a compulsory measure of recruiting men for labor and let him and others concerned solve the issue.

The Japanese laborers remain calm and temporary workers have been employed, Mr. Kiyama said. Predicting an increase of production, he declared that the monthly output of 70,000 metric tons would be assured from January next year and expressed the urgent necessity of supplying foodstuffs and clothing to the new workers through the Government.

Kawasaki Hit Hard

Meanwhile, the end shortage is looming up as a real problem in the industrial town of Kawasaki while various factories in the metropolis are being forced to close down. The Kawasaki Foundry of the Japan Steel Tubing Company has used up all its coal ration and is barely keeping one furnace going with coal kept in store, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Although employes report for work daily there is hardly anything to do. Most of them are occupied in clearing up the factory premises. At this foundry about 400,000 tons of coal a month is required for production whereas the present ration is only 4,000 tons. but sometimes this meager ration itself is not forthcoming. The one furnace which must not for a moment be extinguished is kept going by city supplied gas but at best there is only about two weeks' supply of this left.

Outlook is most unfavorable for the manufacture of electric light bulbs which were being produced at the Kawasaki plant of the Tokyo Shibaura Denki Kaisha in Tikyo, also due to the lack of coal. With the last of the 2,000 tons of rationed coal used up, the plant has been using was supplied through the Tokyo Gas Company but with gas restrictions the supply has been completely cut off.

Local Settlement Set For Labor Troubles

Welfare Ministry Orders Prefectural Governors to Set Up Arbitration Committees

Desiring an early settlement of labor troubles, the Welfare Ministry ordered prefectural governors under the date of November 5 all to organize a Labor Arbitration Commitee in each prefecture. The Welfare Ministry has plans to revise the present Labor Dispute Arbitration Law, and has ordered the Labor Law Investigation Council to study the question, but to meet the present urgent situation, the Ministry has adopted the system of the prefectual arbitration committee as an immediate measure.

The Arbitration Committee in each prefecture is to be composed of an equal number of representatives from away employers, workers and local leaders. Each group will have three representatives generally, but according to the size of the prefecture concerned, the number may be changed. The committee will be operated autonomously, and decisisions are to made by a majority vote. However, in case of some specially important matter, the decision must be by unanimous ascent. In case of necessity, special representatives may be named from those connected with the matter under consideration, but in such cases the same number is to be appointed from each group.

The settlement of any dispute is to be made as far as possible by autonomous agreement among those concerned, but when it is difficult to come to such a settlement, those concerned will be advised to demand arbitration by the committee. When matters submitted for arbitration concern wages or other working conditions, the special circumstances of the enterprises concerned must be considered, and any settlement offered must be made objectively and rationally. Regarding labor disputes, any arbitration influenced by policy power should be avoided, and no interference by the police except in criminal cases, wlil be permitted.

The present Labor Dispute Arbitration Law was enacted in 1926. Although it provides for the opening of a commitee meeting at the request of the parties concerned, the process of organizing the said committee has generally taken much time, and consequently up to the present only six committees have been formed under this provision.

Dissolution Decided Of Regional Gov'ts

To Be Replaced by Administrative Offices as Allied Approval Obtained

With official approval given by the Supreme Allied Headquarters on Monday, the Home Ministry on Tuesday issued notices to abolish the eight Regional Governments General, it was learned yesterday.

The Regional Governments General will be replaced by Regional Administrative Offices and the prefectural governors who used to be heads of the Governments General will become chiefs of these new offices.

Every Regional Administrative Office will have a vice-chief of the Chokunin rank, two or three secretaries and several other officials. A Regional Administrative Liaison Council will be established in the office, composed of the prefectural governors of the regions under repective Regional Administrative Offices.

The Government had intended to abolish the Regional Governments General simultaneously with the end of the war and replace them with Regional Administrative Offices. With the plan approved by the with Regional Administrative Office. With the plan approved by the Privy Council on October 3, the Government had expected to carry it into effect as from October 6 but the Supreme Allied Headquarters ordered postponement of its execution on the ground that the Regional Governments General needed close scrutiny as a basis for the proposed reform of regional administration. Following negotiations between the Home Ministry and the SCAP authorities, a formal approval under date of November 1 was granted on Monday. Personnel of the new offices was decided on at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday.

Meanwhile, personnel of the newly-created War Calamity Rehabilitation Board was announced, Monday. The appointments follow: Ichizo Kobayashi, Minister without Portfolio, appointed President; Mitsumaro Matsumura, former chairman of the Chugoku Regional Administrative Council, appointed Vice-President and concurrently acting Director of the Land Bureau; Takeo Ohashi, secretary in the Home Ministry, appointed Dirtector of the Planning Bureau; and Zubaemon Shindo appointed Director of the Business Affairs Bureau.

Just Trial Assured For Gen. Yamashita

(Continued from Page 1)

all of the documentary evidence introduced against him must be exhibited to him and his counsel before it is received in evidence by the commission. His counsel is also entitled to cross examine all witnesses testifying against him. All of the proceedings are taken down in writing and the record thereof will, in the event of a conviction, have to be approved by General MacArthur before any sentence of the commission will be carried out. General MacArthur's review of the record will assure General Yamashita that any record of conviction is legally sufficient to sustain the conviction.

The Military Commission is a form of American military court and is authorized by American law. A Military Commission was used in Washington, D.C., in July of 1942 for the trial of eight German spies who landed from Germany by submarines on the American coasts for the purpose of blowing up American railroads, bridges and factories. In that case an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, the highest court in America—and that tribunal affirmed the proceedings before the commission and. therefore, military commissions as a court are well founded in American law and their legality has been confirmed by the United States Supreme Court.

New Radio Station With No Gov't. Ties Being Created; Television Is Projected

With a capital of ¥10,000,000 mainly contributed by those interested in radio activities and others who want to have advertisements broadcast over the radio, a radio station free from Government control will be set up, and no charges will be exacted from the people, reports the Asahi.

The plan for the installation of a radio station sponsored by civilians has been under way for sometime under the guidance of Chu Funada, Director of the Tokyo Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and Industry. To realize this plan, a special meeting is scheduled to be held from 1 p.m. Friday to be participated in by Eiichiro Iwase, President of the Mitsukoshi Department Store, Toshie Obama, President of the Nippon Sangyo Keizai, Takeshi Kajii, President of the Sumitomo Communications Apparatus Company, Kan Kikuchi, President of the Bungei Shunju Publishing Company, Yoshiro Shimizu, Vice-President of the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company, Kantaro Miho President of the Nissan Industry Company and Zembei Miwa, President of the Marumiya Company.

Regarding the new project, Mr. Funada said that he expected to have monetary donations from the Tokyo Shibaura, the Sumitomo interests the Toho, Shochiku and Daiei Film Production companies, newspaper companies, news agencies, publishing companies, gramophone record manufacturing companies, department stores and all others who are interested in radio activities. Mr. Funada said that he was planning to encourage the public to buy its shares each priced at ¥100.

At first only short and medium waves will be used and activities will be limited within Tokyo, but gradually the area of activities will be extended to local districts, Mr. Funada said. He hoped that in the future television equipment will also be installed. The running expenses will be paid by means of broadcasting advertisements, and the speeches by candidates for the House of Representatives are expected to be included in the program, Mr. Funada added.

DEBATING TRUMAN'S POLICY

British House of Commons to Moot His 12-point Foreign Aims

Kyodo

LONDON (AP), November 5.—The House of Commons will take President Truman's 12-point foreign policy speech of a week ago as the basis of its debate on world affairs Wednesday. A six-hour debate was scheduled at the request of Winston Churchill, who told leaders of the Labor Government that the Opposition desired an opportunity to discuss Mr. Truman's statement before Prime Minister Clement Attlee leaves for Washington.

Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin told the Commons last week that the British Government fully endorsed Mr. Truman's program and it is presumed either Mr. Attlee or Mr. Bevin or possibly both will take the floor to defend it.

Mr. Churchill will speak for the Conservative Opposition. Diplomatic observers opined the debate may clear the air a little and thus assist Mr. Attlee in his talks with President Truman.

It is learned that Prime Minister Attlee will speak on foreign affairs at the Lord Mayor's luncheon on November 9 a few hours before he departs for America. Observers said the Government's policy on Palestine is likely to show an identity of views with those of America.

Disorder at Trieste

Kyodo

ROME (AP), November 5.—Dispatches in a local newspaper said yesterday that at least one person was killed and many other wounded on Saturday during disorders in Trieste while an undetermined number of persons lost their lives in uprisings at Capodistria, ten miles south of the Adriatic port city. Dispatches said Trieste disorders occurred when Yugoslav sympathizers attempted to interfere with the mass meeting of the pro-Italians held in commemoration of the anniversary of the Italian occupation of the city now claimed by both Italians and Yugoslavia.

PROBING DEATH OF PRIESTS

7 Catholics Were Killed by Japanese In Southern Isles

Concerning the seven Catholic Fathers who were put to death by the Japanese armed forces in the Caroline, Marshall and Mariana islands as well as on Rota, the Japanese Government was ordered by the Allied Supreme Headquarters to carry out investigations.

According to information reaching the Allied Headquarters, those who were killed by the Japanese were Catholic Fathers Elias, Marino, Espriella, Blanco, Francisco Hernandez, and Villar in the Caroline, Marshall and Mariana Groups, and Father Timoner on Rota.

Taft Backed for Presidency

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, November 5.—Representative Noah M. Mason, Republican of Illionios, today, recommended Senator Robert Taft, Republican of Ohio, as Republican candidate for the 1948 presidential election.

Truman May Visit Paris

Kyodo

PARIS, November 5.—It is rumored that President Harry Truman will visit Paris and Normandy next Spring, according to a certain local newspaper.

Fishermen Present Plan to Matsumura

Union Men See Minister Monday—Another Meeting Is Scheduled Soon

In view of the present acute food shortage, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kengo Matsumura agreed to hold a roundtable discussion with representatives of the fishing industry in the future when the Fishermen's Union representatives called on him on Monday.

Minister Matsumura was told that it would be possible to catch 5,000,000 tons of fish, but that the present amount is only about 150,000 tons.

Due to the shortage of salt and the lack of transportation facilities, it was revealed, a great deal of fish is left lying to rot at the fishing centers. Furthermore, it was pointed out that the Marine Products Bureau of the Ministry is permitting only a certain group of people to dry or smoke fish according to wartime regulations. Minister Matsumura expressed his hearty approval of the plan to do away with these restrictions, but the Marine Products Bureau is still of the opinion that the regulations should be continued.

The establishment of a fisheries ministry was demanded by the Fishermen's Union.

Fishermen's Body Formed

The organization of the Japan Fishermen's Association was announced at the inaugural meeting held at 11 a.m. on Sunday at the Kuramae Industrial Building in Tokyo, Kyodo reports.

The assembly, after adopting the platforms and articles of the association, entered into a discussion dealing with seven subjects including the establishment of the Fishery Ministry, revival of deep-sea fishery, establishment of a central bank for fishing industry, acceleration of import of materials necessary for the fishing industry, and an increased food ration for fishermen at sea.

During the meeting, appointments of members of the executive committee were made and several advisers were also nominated including Count Yoriyasu Arima, Dr. Kotaro Sengaku, former Agriculture and Forestry Minister, and Toyohiko Kagawa, famed social worker.

Swiss Recognize Austria

AP-Jiji

LONDON, November 5.—The Swiss Federal Council decided to recognize the Austrian provisional government led by Chancellor Karl Benner, according to a Swiss broadcast on November 3.

8th Army Military Government, Tokyo Detachment
Labor Office

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7 Teidai Professors Reinstated At Meet

Previously Dismissed From University Due to Their Liberalistic Teachings

Reinstatement of seven former professors of Tokyo Imperial University who previously were ousted from their positions because of their liberalistic teachings was decided at a professors' meeting of the law college of the university held on Sunday, reports the Asasi.

The decision came when the democratization of the educational system in Japan is drawing the public attention following the issuance by the Allied forces of a directive concerning the education in Japan, the report stated, adding the seven professors are the first to return to their former positions among those university professors in the country who likewise were dismissed due to their liberalistic learnings.

The seven professors as were revealed at the meeting are Professors Hyoe Ouchi, Tadao Yanaihara, Takao Tsuchiya, Hiromi Arisawa, Moritaro Yamada, Yoshitaro Wakimura and Takeyasu Kimura. At the same meeting, the resignation of Professor Akeo Hashizume and Assistant Professor Haruo Nabata was revealed. Significant is the fact that the two professors who expressed their intention to resign their positions following the end of the war had played an important role in the dismissal of the foregoing seven professors.

Issuing a statement in this connection on Monday, Professor Chogoro Maide, head of the law college of Tokyo Imperial University, stated that the resignation of Professor Hashizume would be realized following an Imperial sanction which was expected to come shortly.

Teidai Savants Returning

With the impending return of Professor Hyoe Ouchi and Takashi Tsuchiya, both of Tokyo Imperial University, as well as Assistant Professors Arisawa and Wakimura, who were involved in the so-called Kawai incident in which the late Professor Eijiro Kawai took a leading part, the Economic Department of Tokyo Imperial University will effect its reconstruction on a new basis, says the Mainichi.

When the four university teachers were found not guilty in autumn last year in the Kawai case the Economic Department demanded their return to the campus and a meeting will be held by the university in the near future, to make concrete plans.

In the meantime, voices have been raised demanding the return of professor Tadao Yanaihara who resigned when charged with liberal leaning manifested in his book, "Minzoku-to-Heiwa" (Race and Peace).

Along with the return of liberal professors, it is most likely that Professor Akio Hashizume, former head of the Economic Department, and Professor Haruo Nabata, who backed the department, will resign.

2 CANTEEN-LOUNGES OPEN

In Tokyo and Yokohama and Operated by American Red Cross

Two new canteen-lounges for American and Allied service personnel were opened by the American Red Cross over the weekend, one in the Finance Building in Tokyo, the other in the Memorial Hall in Yokohama, according to a PRO announcement on Monday.

A dayroom installation, the club on the third floor of the Finance Building features in addition to canteen service a library, pool tables, lounging facilities, reading and writing rooms. It will be open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily with Miss Frances Cooke of Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts, as club director.

The new Yokohama "Octagon Club", opened officially Monday morning, is located in what was the Hon-Cho Restaurant on the lower floors of Memorial Hall. During the war the upper floors housed Japanese military headquarters for the defense of Yokohama and the Hon-Cho, taken over intact with its seating capacity of 400 to 500, remained a civilian restaurant. Both the Red Cross canteen and lounge there will be open from 10 a.m. until 9 a.m.

Feature of the Octagon Club is its information booth and service center run by Miss Eveline Williams of New York City. Heading the club itself is Miss Evelyn Ambler of Plymouth, Michigan.

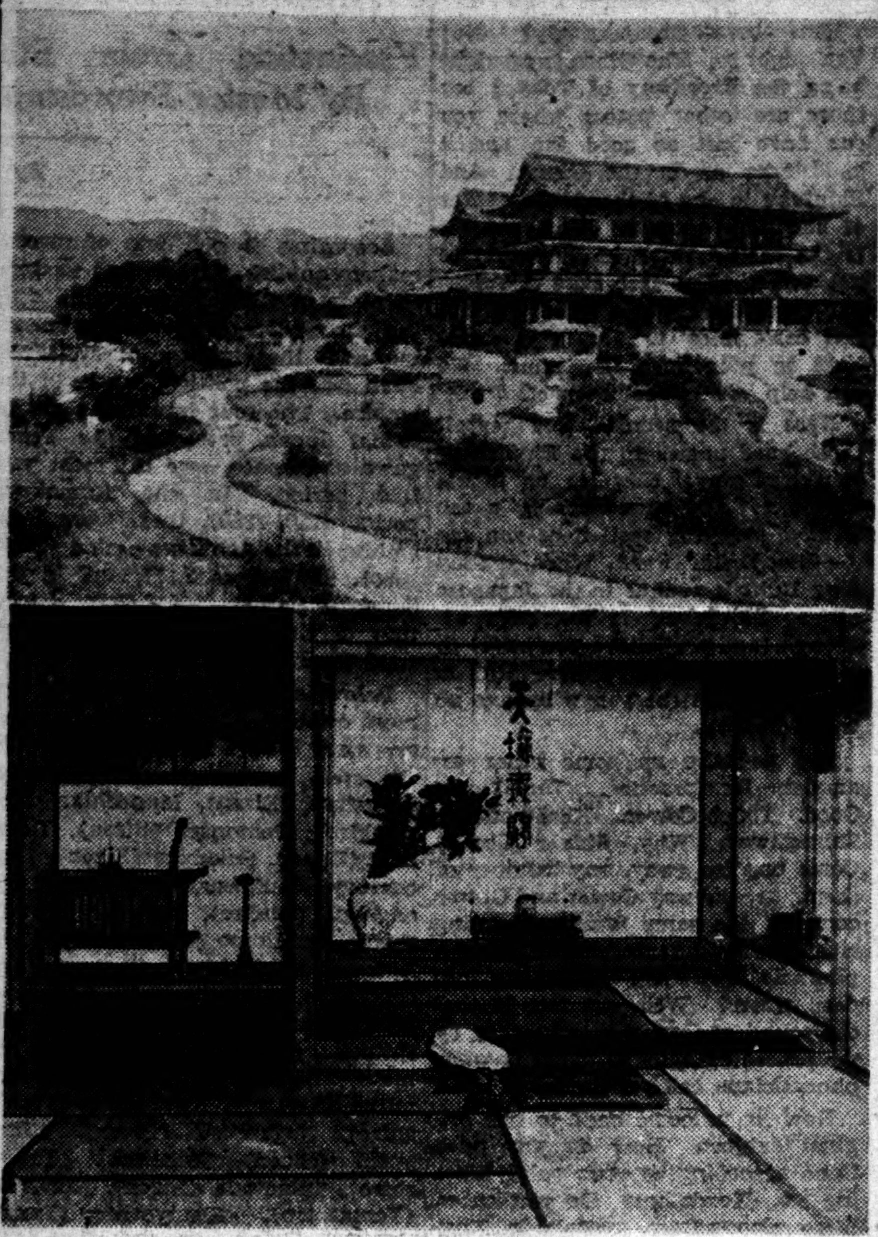
Lighthouse Bureau Notice

1. Shirasu Light, west entrance to Shimonoseki Strait, has changed its character to quick, flash, white, due to mechanical trouble since October 26.

2. Koshikijima Light, west coast of Kyushu, heretofore lighted provisionally, has returned to normal state since Oct- heretofore extinguished, has its light ober 28.

3. Kurazaki Light, Miyazaki Prefecture, fixed white provisionally since October 0.

Simplicity Is the Keynote



Foreigners can get a taste of the real Japan at the above two places. Above is the noted Biwako Hotel at Yanase, on the shore of Lake Biwa, five miles northeast of picturesque Kyoto. Below is an interior shot of showing a Japanese style room in the Shogodo Hotel in Ida City, Nagano Prefecture.

Handy Tips Given to Foreigners Who Want To Experience Life in Japanese-Style Inn

Foreigners sometimes desire to stay in Japanese inns in order to experience the true Japanese way of living, or, during trips off beaten tracks, tourists may have to stay at Japanese inns owing to the absence of a European-style hotel.

Though the accommodation, equipment and manner of service in Japanese inns differ widely from foreign hotels, guests will probably be able to turn all seeming inconvenience and discomfort into an interesting experience. However, most of the good Japanese inns are provided with modern facilities, and strenuous efforts are being made for the betterment of their equipment so as to meet the requirements of foreign guests.

In Japanese houses, as a rule, no shoes are allowed, and guests have to take off their shoes at the entrance, because the floors of all Japanese rooms, whether in a hotel or home, are covered with thick, springy, soft straw mats (tatami). These are kept spotlessly clean; and the meals, arranged on small low tables, are served on them. The host provides leather or carpet slippers at the entrance for the guest to wear for walking along the highly-polished wooden corridors, and these slippers are left at the threshold of the straw-matted rooms. Therefore, the guest who is inclined to suffer from the cold by walking in his stockinged feet on the straw mats is advised to take with him, in winter at least, a pair of warms cover-socks to wear while staying in the Japanese-style rooms. Some inns provide special slippers for their guests to wear so that they may in no way feel uncomfortable.

On arrival at inns, guests are cordially received by the proprietor (syujin), not infrequently accompanied by his wife, maids (jochusan), and man-servants. Then, without a preliminary talk as to room, rates, etc., one of the maids shows the guests to their rooms—in most cases to the best suite available, if they are foreigners. A suite consists, as a rule, of one large room and one or more small rooms, separated from one another with sliding-doors (fusuma or karakami). If the guests do not like the rooms shown, the maid will be glad to show them another.

After the room has been decided, the guest may relax in a light cotton gown (yukata) in the warm season, with a wadded Japanese style dressing gown over it, if the weather is cold. These garments are always provided in the guest's room, and nothing is charged for their use. They are always fresh from the laundry, comfortable to wear in the sitting-room, and also serve as a bath-gown.

The rooms given to guests are to be used as their sitting and bed rooms as well as dining rooms, and they must be particular how the matted floor is treated. The entire space may almost be compared with the surface of a sofa or chair, but in the larger inns there are provided the sofa or chair. People sit on cushions placed on the floor. Every room is usually provided with a sacred place, called the "Tokonoma" a raised portion at one side of the room, containing a hanging-scroll and arranged flowers. Maid-servants are in attendance and guests may ring the bell for them at any time.

All the outside sliding doors (amado) in a Japanese inn are shut at night, and so foreign guests, even though accustomed to sleeping with the windows open are kindly requested to conform to this Japanese custom.

In the room there is invariably found a charcoal brazier (hibachi). It serves to heat the room in the cold weather, as also to keep a constant supply of hot water in the iron kettle (tetsubin) which is put on the iron tripod in the brazier. Somewhere around the brazier there is always a tray with a dainty porcelain teapot and a cup or two on it, and a tin canister of green tea. The guest, if he pleases, may therefore help himself to tea by making it with the hot water from the iron kettle. This tea is supplied by the inn free of charge.

No bedsteads are provided but Japanese silk-covered bedding is laid out on the floor at the time when the guest wishes to retire and taken away as soon as he gets up. It consists of a couple a thick wadded quilts (futon) spread out one above the other on the matted floor, and one or two other quilts, also wadded but lighter, which serve as the covering. Bed sheets are also used. These layers of thick quilts are soft enough for a good sleep, but extra quilts will be added, if so desired, to make the bed softer for those guests who may feel it uncomfortable to have no spring mattress in the bedding. Guests are offered kimono for sleeping, but it rests entirely with themselves whether they use them or not.

Meals generally consist of soyabean soup, Clear soup, fried eggs or omelette, fish (raw, boiled, broiled), vegetables cooked with or without beef or pork, pickles, and boiled rice. The maid assigned to the room waits on the guest throughout the meal. If the guest prefers something cooked differently the inn will gladly serve either simple food cooked in foreign style, or some such Japanese specialities as have proved popular with foreign visitors. For instance, sukiyaki is one of them. It is a meal of slices of beef and vegetables cooked in soya-bean sauce and sugar in a pan. There are also tempura (shrimps diped in batter and fried in sesame-seed oil), unagi-no-kabayaki (boiled eels), udon (kin of spaghetti cooked in soup), soba (buckwheat noodle). Any of these may be ordered on payment of a little extra.

Sake is a mild alcoholic drink brewed from rice, and it is drunk warm. Beer is just as popular as sake among the Japanese, and Japanese beer is as good as any, too.

Common bathing is customary in a Japanese inn and so if the foreign guest wishes to use a tub all by himself, he should make a special request for exclusive use of the bathroom at a time when it is not being used by other guests. He should bear in mind that the Japanese practice is not to use soap in the bath tub, but to do so outside on the floor, because the bath water must be left as clean as one finds it.

Wash-stands are usually found in the corridors, where the guest may wash and shave. Of course, he may shave in his room should he prefer, using the hot water brought in on request.

It is the universal custom in Japanese inns to charge per diam for a room or suites of rooms and two meals—evening and next morning, light refreshments, bath, etc. The midday meal is always extra and never served unless ordered. Also, any dishes specially ordered, sake, beer and other beverages are extra. The rates range according to the accommodation and meals served; ordinarily from ¥4 to ¥8 at good class inns. Formerly, it used to be, and still is to some extent, customary for the guest to give chadai (literally "tea money" to the proprietor, in addition to tips to servants, on arrival or when leaving, either for the service he expected to enjoy or that which was actually given while staying at the inn. Naturally the sum of money give as chadai vastly differs with individual guests, and this irksome system has always been a problem. However, it is now being abolished, and instead a new system in which a 10 per cent minimum tip is included in the bill, is gaining popularity. Where the old chadai system is still in force, the guest may be expected to give something like 30 per cent of the daily rate per head.

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Yomiuri-Hochi Scores Shoriki's Statements

Denounces President, Other Executives as Opposing Democratization of Japan

With dissension continuing at the Yomiuri-Hochi newspaper office now for 12 days, the paper on Monday published past statement of Matsutaro Shoriki, its president, and other high editorial executives proving their opposition of a democratic Japan and their hope for reemergence of reactionary influences.

Various facts, the Yomiuri-Hochi said very that Mr. Shoriki and other higher-ups of the paper have been systematically planning to make the Yomiuri-Hochi a bastion of the old order.

As an example, the article quotes Yuzai Takahashi, vice-president and concurrently editor-in-chief, as stating at the editorial committee meeting on August 29 that the change of situation was temporary and that rightist influences were bound to emerge once again before long, thus clarifying his stand to check democratization of the paper's editorial policy.

On October 14, when the chief of the economic department, speaking at a departmental chiefs' meeting, voiced opposition to the paper's deliberate suppression of news concerning the death in prison of Kiyoshi Miki, philosopher and commentator, Shigeo Miura, the then news editor, declared that he believed the news ought to be suppressed because the question was likely to cause internal friction.

Beating Up Reds

Supporting Mr. Miura's opinion, the managing-editor insisted that to take up such an issue meant favoring "Red" or Communism. Mr. Miura then added, "It has hitherto been the national policy to authorize even beating of Communists to death. Even if the freedom of the press and speech has been recognized following the end of the war, therefore, it is against our conviction to take up this sort of question."

This fact, the Yomiuri-Hochi says, indicates how frantically the management of the paper hated the democratization of Japan and endeavored to prevent its blooming in the period immediately following the end of the war.

That the late Mr. Miki was not a Communist is a well-known fact the paper asserts. As an honorary member of the Yomiuri-Hochi staff, Mr. Miki used to contribute to its evening edition. Once he had been arrested by the police, the high editorial executives immediately turned against him and denounced him as a Communist and enemy, the article points out, adding that it had been the journal's iron rule to utilize men while they serve the paper's interests and to throw them over-board when they have outlived their usefulness.

The article goes on to say that when the paper carried an article on the dissolution of the zaibatsu, President Shoriki was indignant and issued "strict warning" against taking up the same subject on the ground that protests from financial circles were anticipated.

Editor-in-Chief Takahashi, meanwhile issued rigid order to the members of the editorial committee never to allude to the war responsibility of the military, bureaucracy and zaibatsu. This order, said the paper, provides a clear testimony to how closely the journal's president and editorial executives had been allied with the military, bureaucratic and financial cliques and became completely their tools.

The paper asserts that apprehension that reference to war responsibility of these three cliques might in the end lead to a close inquiry into the responsibility of the press was the motive behind these "orders" the papers executives had issued.

6 Killed and 52 Injured As Gasoline Can Blast Causes Big Fire in Train

Six persons were killed and 52 others injured as a result of a gasoline can explosion aboard a train running between Furuichi and Sasayamaguchi stations on the Fukuchiyama line in western Japan at 10:30 a.m. last Saturday. The explosion caused a fire in which two carriages were completely burnt and one was partially destroyed, Kyodo reports. The report added that the injured were rushed to a nearby military hospital for medical treatment. An investigation revealed that a burnng matchstick set fire to the gasoline can which a passenger had taken on the train.

Okayama Mayor Picked

Tomisaburo Hashimoto, president of the Godo Newspaper Company, was elected Mayor of Okayama at a meeting of the Okayama municipal council on Monday.

U.S. Currency Arrives For Men Going Home

2nd Shipment of $7,440,000 Reaches Atsugi Via Manila In Exchange for Yen

A second shipment of American dollars arrived at Atsugi via Manila on November 1, it was announced by the Eighth Army Headquarters, according to PRO on Monday. It will be used by the Finance Department in exchange for yen of the troops going home under the army demobilization system. The initial shipment of $1,000,000, reached Japan on October 19.

The money, according to Colonel J. C. Kovarik, Eighth Army Finance Officer, consisted of $7,440,000 in new one, five, ten and twenty dollar bills for the Eighth Army Finance, and a like amount for the Sixth Army. The arrival of this second shipment relieves what was an acute shortage of United States currency in the Southwest Pacific. There were plenty of pounds, pesos and yen, but no dollars.

Soldiers going home to the United States will be allowed to carry only $150 in cash. Any other reasonable amount that the soldier may wish to convert will be issued in the form of a Military Disbursing Officer's Payment Order, which has replaced the Treasury Check for all but official business.

Like the Travelers Check for civilians, the Payment Order is non-negotiable. That is, it cannot be indorsed and used in place of currency. It was discovered, Colonel Kovarik said, that persons in countries where the currency was likely to become unstable, as the German mark did after the last war, were paying huge discounts to obtain negotiable checks on the U.S. Treasury. To prevent this, this theater has been using the payment order, the back of which is covered with warnings that the order is non-transferable. When it is cashed, it must be signed in the presence of the disbursing officer by the person to whom it was originally issued. Any authorized disbursing officer in the States can cash it for the returnee.

The Finance Department is being bombarded with questions, said the Colonel, regarding the "reasonable amount" of money that a soldier may take with him. Many of the questions revolve around the problem of gambling winnings. Colonel Kovarik expressed the opinion that as long as the gambling is done with the legitimate pay of the troops, gambling winnings are within reason, but that unfortunately gambling may be carried on with the proceeds of black market operations, which are not acceptable.

TO REHABILITATE SHINJUKU

Concrete Reconstruction Plans Discussed at Meeting

Concrete plans to rehabilitate Shinjuku, one of the busiest quarters in the metropolis, are being drafted, according to the Yomiuri Hochi.

The proposed plans would realize the following.

Construction of small stores, reconstruction of the Shinjuku Imperial Gardens, which were recently opened to the public, as well as the conversion of the Yoyogi parade ground and Toyamagahara, extension of Shinjuku station to make it a terminal for a super-fast railway service now under contemplation, and establishment of a rehabilitation promotion bank.

These plans were discussed at a meeting of the Shinjuku Rehabilitation Preparation Association held last Friday at the local Mitsukoshi department store.

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WANTED proof readers, Nippon Times. Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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KIMONO, woolen blankets, suits, overcoat, Singer sewing machine, plum pickle. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

OLYMPIA, standard typewriter, used but in perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 112, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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Make Known the Facts

Much is being said in this country about the persons who are alleged to have been "responsible for the war", but most of the discussion so far seems to be woefully lacking in a sense of reality. Demands for the resignation of newspaper executives, offers of resignation on the part of relatively obscure members of the Diet, relinquishment of titles of nobility or military rank by men known to have been opposed to the war, all on the alleged grounds of their "responsibility for the war" are most illogical. The fact that these moves can be explained as being motivated by astute ulterior political considerations does not help in any way to make clear the real problem of war responsibility.

It should be obvious that such men as these are not the most responsible war criminals. If inability to restrain the militarists or if participation in the war effort after the war had started should be taken as the criteria of war guilt, there is no one in Japan who is not responsible, for under the system of police coercion which prevailed during the war there was no one who was able to keep aloof from the prosecution of the war. The real criminals are the men who started the war in the first place, or who shaped the nation's policy in the years before the war so as to make the war inevitable. Yet, these major culprits are being overlooked while the popular clamor is being directed against the petty fry or against men whose responsibility could have been only indirect at most. It is no wonder that the movement for the punishment of war criminals by the Japanese themselves is making but little headway, and it is no wonder that the general public seems befogged and frustrated, for the accusers are barking up the wrong tree.

The reason for this sorry situation is to be found in the fact that the Japanese people even yet have been given no opportunity to learn all the facts concerning the causes of the war. They know that they were dragged into a war which they did not want, that they suffered unspeakable misery during the conflict, and that they were suddenly confronted with unexpected defeat. They have now learned what mistakes their military leaders made, what unforgivable crimes these military leaders committed, what losses were actually suffered, and what lies were told to cover up these facts. Hence there is a bitter resentment against these military leaders.

But the facts which the Japanese people have so far learned concern only the events of the war and the reasons for the defeat. The people have not been told even yet the full story of the high policy of the Government before the war, the circumstances and the exact steps by which the nation embarked upon the war, and the measures which were taken to dragoon the people into supporting the war. A few suggestive stories have leaked out, but these are fragmentary. No comprehensive report is yet available.

Lacking these facts, the people do not yet fully realize the enormity of the crime of the high policy makers, nor do the people know whom to accuse as the really responsible parties. Until all these facts are made public, the people naturally can have no means of pressing the charges against the proper persons. To be sure, judgment concerning these facts may properly have to await a judicial trial, but a general knowledge of the charges must be made available before the facts can be subjected to a proper judicial examination.

Is it not high time, therefore, for the authorities to make these facts available to the public? Through such publications as the United States State Department White Paper "Peace and War" and such books as "How War Came" by Forrest Davis and Ernest K. Lindley, the public in other countries have considerable factual bases upon which to judge Japan's prewar policy. The Japanese public have nothing comparable. Should not such publications be translated and made available to the Japanese public?

To be sure, it may be claimed in some quarters that these foreign publications are one-sided. Is it not all the more reason for the Japanese Government to open up its archives and publish the Japanese documents bearing on the case also? If the Japanese documents should modify the statements in the foreign publications, well and good; it would be in the interest of truth and justice. If the Japanese documents should supplement and corroborate the statements of the foreign publications, as seems more probable, it would also be well and good, for it would be in the interest of truth and justice to know definitely how wrong our Government has been. Only by learning how wrong our Government has been and by punishing the responsible individuals can we hope to avoid similar crimes in the future. And only by guaranteeing that we will avoid a repetition of such crimes can we lay the basis of a better New Japan which we must build so that our country can be rehabilitated into the company of the respectable nations of the world. The initial requisite is to make known the facts.

In this connection, Chief Cabinet Secretary Tsugita's statement to the press a few days ago concerning the Government's intention to set up an organization to investigate the question of war responsibility is highly welcome. In fact, it is a move which is long overdue. It is to be hoped that this body will not dally unduly over the causes for Japan's defeat but will go boldly into the circumstances which caused the war, which is the far more significant moral question. And it is to be hoped that the findings will be made quickly and completely available to the public.

For, as long as the facts are not fully available, the handling of the question of war guilt by the Japanese public is bound to continue to be unrealistic and pointless. This is not a time to be bound by any tradition concerning the "sanctity" of state secrets. For the sake of the nation's regeneration, let us have all the unvarnished facts!

SUBMARINE RUNS AGROUND

Caught in Typhoon; 2 Sub-Chasers Reported Missing

Swept by high waves, Submarine No. 204 developed engine trouble and ran aground on a shoal 3,000 meters off Hosada Kawajiri in Miyazaki Prefecture around 10 p.m. October 29, reports the Mainichi.

The prefectural police received an SOS on the night of November 2 whereupon four destroyers were immediately sent out from the Sasebo Naval Station and the crew rescued. Operations are now in progress to salvage the submarine which together with four other submarines and two sub-chasers set out from Kure for Sasebo on October 28 in order to hand over arms to the Allied side. As it was proceeding toward Hyuga Sea a typhoon rose causing the shipwreck. The two sub-chasers are also reported missing.

Saga Maru Damaged

The Saga Maru, a steamship of the Sanko Steamship Company, which was reported to have struck a mine outside Maizuru port, was damaged in the portside, it was found when the ship entered the port at 5 p.m. last Saturday, Kyodo reports.

It was also revealed that two members of the crew were killed in the accident.

U.S. Ship Carries Evacuees

The American ship George Norris is scheduled to make port at Yokohama on November 8, carrying back 1,455 Japanese evacuees, including 308 women and 523 children, from Davao, reports Kyodo. A Japanese repatriation vessel, boarded by 572 demobilized Japanese army and navy personnel, will reach Uraga from Wotje Island on the following day.

New Provost Marshal Named

Brigadier General John H. Stadler, Commanding General, 1st Cavalry Brigade, has been appointed Provost Marshal of the Yokohama area, according to PRO on Monday. The appointment became effective on November 3 as troops of the 1st Brigade relieved units of the homeward-bound Americal Division. General Stadler's home is at 126 Canterbury Ave., San Antonio, Texas.

EDUCATION IN THE PAST MARKED BY GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE

System of Teaching Was Completely Deprived of Vitality and Initiative By Bureaucrats

By EIICHI NISHIZAWA

II

In America, the Federal Government has no special Ministry in charge of education, nor is there, accordingly, a secretary for education. And all educational matters are given over and entrusted to the charge and juridisdiction of each state which is allowed to adopt and pursue any policy it may think good and proper. By this free system, each state is enabled to make its own proper characteristic development in educational activity, as witness the notably prominent characteristics which Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and many other high seats of learning all boast as their precious heritage and traditional privilege.

The Code of Education of the 12th year of Meiji (1879) was the manifestation of the grand policy of the Government, which aimed at the gradual development of the educational system, never losing sight of the real state of circumstances in the localities concerned, by abolishing the old school system and by rectifying the policy of over-excessive interference of the Government.

In sharp contrast with the former "school system," which was governed by mere hollow idealism and visionary theorists, the "Code of Education" was a system which stood out conspicuously for freedom and progress, really worthy in full measure of the warm welcome extended to it by the general public who aspired to the renovation of our education system; for the said "Code of Education" was truly born of the many trials its authors had undergone.

However, as this new system was built on the pattern of America, whose eminent traits are freedom, it did not agree with the Government's policy regarding education as a means for prosecuting national policy, and therefore there arose, soon after its actual operation, a strong current of opposition.

Therefore, the Education Ministry, in December next year, announced amendments to the Educational Code in question, whereby the said Ministry intended to render more strict its control over the abolition or establishment of schools, and also in the matter of the details relating to the subjects and methods of teaching, the Ministry was determined to pursue its policy of wide interference. On the other hand, in the province of finance, it announced the abolition of subsidies.

Code of Education

However, the revised Code of Education, the successor of the the former "Code of Education", still retailed some traces of decentralized or local autonomy in educational administration. But this system of freedom of local educational self-rule on American lines continued to lose its power and influence with each successive revision and modification, and, in inevitable consequence, the power of interference vested in the central Government grew ever stronger and more pronounced, till at length, in the 19th year of Meiji (1886), Viscount Yurei Mori, the then Minister of Education, effected a sweeping reform in the educational system, and so the American setup characterized by unfettered freedom was overthrown. Thus, at last a new system of education as a structure adapted for the realization of Nationalism was firmly reared upon the ruins of the Code of Education.

Strange to say, Yurei Mori once studied in England, and then went over to America, as he was greatly moved by her political ways which were founded upon fair play and righteousness. After returning home in the first year of Meiji, he entered the official world. Later, he was appointed Japanese Minister to the United States and went to Washington to take up his duties there. He did not lose any opportunity to make an extensive and deep study of America's culture and institutions as the result of which he was profoundly inspired by her national traits of broad-mindedness and initiative, so much so that he finally came to be a great admirer of America. He even went to the length of averring openly that for the sake of enlightening and civilizing our country, it would be necessary, nay even imperative that the vernacular language should be abolished and, instead, English adopted as the national language, so radical and thoroughgoing he was in his view of Europeanizing our country.

But as Minister of Education, he metamorphosed himself into a thorough conservative, and strongly advocated a system of education on the lines of Nationalism. Once, Mr. "Soho" Tokutomi, the noted journalist, said as follows in criticizing Mori.—

"In the first half of his life, Mori came under the overmastering influence of America, while in the latter half he was quite helpless before the overwhelming influence of the Continent (Europe); in the first half of his life, Mori was even obdurate in maintaining his own opinions and ideas, whereas in the latter half he changed into an ardent advocate of Nationalism; in the first half he was an extreme progressive, but in the latter half he turned into a most stubborn conservative; in the first half he stood forth as a valiant champion of the cause of freedom of speech, to change, in the latter half, into a stout protector of absolutism."

To elucidate his views more in detail Mori once penned a composition titled "On the inadvisibility of the party cabinet." It appears that he was of the opinion that the basis of a wealthy country and the armed might of the state was to be founded on Nationalism. Of the three chief objects of education, Mori evidently attached the most importance to physical culture; for he was keenly alive to the unquestionably inferior condition of the physical constitution of the Japanese. And to remedy this defect, he introduced into the school curriculum a form of military drill, rigid in discipline.

Military Drill Enforced

At first, he seems to have thought that the whole matter of physical drill should be entrusted to the care and charge of the War Ministry, and that, for this purpose military officers should be entrusted with its guidance. This may be said to be the very genesis of the purely military drill as enforced till the close of the war at all schools in Japan as a compulsory part of the school curriculum. However, it must never be supposed that Mori's idea about military drill and physical exercises was actuated mainly by aspiration inspired by Militarism, but his main and basic idea was simply to promote and raise the general level of the people's physical state at the same time also aiming at fostering disciplined obedience and at accustoming the people to collective living.

Be that as it may, the "Code of Schools" of Education Minister Mori may be accorded the credit of firmly laying down the fundamental principle to guide and promote the whole educational structure of our country along the broad lines of Nationalism, and this basic educational principle has been faithfully followed by the successive Education Ministers.

And what strikes us as most prominent in giving utterance to Mori's thoughts and ideas about education, is the Code relating to the Imperial Universities, which firms a part and parcel of his famous Code of Schools. In Article 1 of the Code of Universities, we read:—

"The Imperial Universities make it their object to instruct the students in arts and science, in order to meet the need and requirements of the State, and to conduct the research and investigation into the most profound truths thereof."

Now, this Code of Universities was personally penned and drafted by Mori himself, which fact enables us most clearly to understand how absorbed he was in the task of formulating this Code in which was embodied his own views and opinions on the subject of national education, and which showed how he was resolved to translate his ideals into realities. The concept of individualistic utilitarianism of the Spencerian type had entirely vanished from it. In January, the 22nd year of Meiji (1889), just a half month prior to the day of his death at the hands of an assassin, Mori made an address of instruction at the conference of the principals of the higher educational institutions held at the Education Ministry. He said in part:

Was Ardent Exponent

"The reason and aim for which our Government establishes and maintains the Ministry of Education and puts it in charge of matters relating to the education of the people, and also opens various schools and colleges, by the outlay of an enormous sum of money out of the national treasury, is simply and solely for the sake of the good of the country; and if so, then we cannot but say that the ultimate aim and object of educational administration consists in the promotion of the country's interests and the attainment of its prosperity. To illustrate my point with the instance drawn from the case of the Imperial Universities, you must understand that, if you should find yourselves in a dilemma, you should always remember that the interests of the State should be the first thing uppermost in your minds, while the good and interests of truth and science might be relegated to the second place. In the practical plane of educational administration, therefore, you should never for a moment forget that the good of the country, and not that of the students, must always claim the exclusive attention of the school authorities."

Mori, who stood forth as an ardent exponent of the principle of "State First," was naturally also an enthusiastic advocate of education on the lines of pure national tradition. Said he: "By the education founded on the pure national tradition is meant that education by which we can hope to manifest and clarify the true aspect of the national polity, to make people always keep in view the precious legacy of national pride and dignity, and at the same time, to engender in their minds the virtues of prudence and affections of Mori's we seem to hear the pioneer utterance of the arguments so loudly vented just after the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, by those stanch champions of high Nationalism on the subject of the clarification of of the national polity.

(To Be Concluded)

TOKYO TODAY

By IDDITTI

Ever been Shinjuku-way? No? You ought to. The Ginza is all right being the Broadway of Tokyo; but there are other places where you can have just as good fun and a good time as in the Ginza. And Shinjuku is one of them—the center of shopping uptown. Why, yes; it is the easiest thing in the world to get there. You just take a suburban electric train or a street car and you can't miss it. But it is awful hard to pronounce the name. We can help you in that respect.

Here is the secret. You respell those hard names in the English or American way. Now let us tackle Shinjuku. You pronounce it in the English way and spell it as you say it—Sing Duke." See? When you say Sing Duke it sounds to the Japanese ear as Shinjuku. If you have wit enough (and we believe you have) to turn any Japanese name into an English equivalent you will have no trouble at all.

Let us take up some other examples for practice. Tachikawa? Good. Touch Cower.. Here you are. Shinagawa? Why, Sinner Gower. Come on, fire away, any number of them. By the way Cower and Gower come of the same family, meaning river. The difference is due to a phonetic law.. Are we getting into deep water? Well, the fact is that the sound of Gower is influenced by the preceding syllable. That is what phoneticians call vocalization.

Now let us come back to our original subject. How do you spell Ueno according to your rule? Wooing No. How's hat? Do you know, these place-names, respelt in English, read as follows: wooing no; sing duke; touch cower; and sinner gower.

Isetan and Mitsukoshi

To return to our supposed visit to Sing Duke. The place, as we have said before, is a center of shopping uptown. The are two big (in the Japanese sense) department stores, Isetan and Mitsukoshi. How to pronounce the names? Why, Issue Tan and Meet-you Gosh.. Well, let us start walking round the stores. The neighborhood of the railway station has been bombed and wrecked; but the two department stores stand intact; that is, they have escaped complete destruction. They have started business. Of course you cannot expect to see much of the old splendor. And yet you can pick up some goods of some value.

But the most interesting corner in both stores is where you can get your portrait painted in five minutes. The sign CARICATURE in big letters will tell you where the artists sit waiting for your directives. They are wonderful people, those men of the brush.. They draw your picture in a manner you have never dreamt of—comical and grotesque. And that at the trifling price of ten yen. Get one, s'll vous plait.

Lux Ex Shinjuku

Don't stay too long in the department stores; for there is one special quarter hard by which you should by no means miss.. It is what is called Shinjuku Market, although the name hardly deserves it. The most distinctive feature of the place is the sign-board with the legend in gigantic ideographs proclaiming "LUX EX SHINJUKU" or the light that shines from Shinjuku.

We are not quite sure as to the truth of the word of the signboard in spite of the fact that a Japanese proverb says: "A signboard never tells a lie." We shan't quarrel with the sign-board, though, if they sell true wares. Let us then have a look at the goods offered.

The best time for visiting the market is rather in the morning for in the afternoon or toward evening it would be too crowded for you to get within a reasonable distance of the counters..

Different goods are put on sale on different days, even at different times of a day. Most, if not all, of the goods seem to be those that have been stored by some far-sighted merchants or ordinary people who, taking advantage of the present shortage of all commodities, have been successful in their speculation. The other day when the writer visited the market goods of good value were displayed. He saw a cloud (mind you, this is a more classical word than crowd) of people darkening the earthly sky where the sunny beams of LUX EX SHINJUKU shone bright. The people were surging before a booth (the market is nothing but a series of booths) where canvas shoes for school children were to be had. Two lots were offered for thirty and forty yen. Their prewar prices were probably three and four yen. The difference in these prices is very instructive—generally speaking, prices at present are about ten times higher than prewar ones.. There are of course exceptions of the general rule. Rice, for instance, cannot be had for love but for money if you are prepared to pay a hundred times the loyally fixed price. Such is the rice situation.

Come and Buy

The fittest slogan for Shinjuku Market would be: COME AND BUY. And people come and buy.. It is not that at the place you can buy things cheap but that you can secure some goods which you are in absolute need of. Household goods, and curiously enough, toilet articles, seem to be the best attraction. The reason why toilet things are in such demand and are comparatively well supplied puzzles the minds of persons of the other sex (you know what we mean). Is it that women value their faces more than their bellies? The rule is the other way round with men.

A roaring business in the literal sense is done at Shinjuku. You must shout, roar, yell, bellow, shriek and bray, pushing your way through the crowd before you find yourself landed within respectable distance of the boothkeeper who may or may not be graciously disposed to sell you what you want or rather what he is pleased to sell. He can sell his wares at whatever price he is pleased to fix.

But here again there are exceptions. If you espy a booth where you see few people the goods offered are either too high-priced or are of little value.

SAMURAI SWORDS WORKS OF ART; SECRETS OF OLD FORGERS TOLD

Fascinating Grain Effects of Blades Created By Master Swordsmiths Made Them Famous

By S. K.

II

According to old lists of sword-makers published from time to time, there were 9,783 swordsmiths during the twelve centuries commencing with the eighth century, when Nara was the political center of the empire. The four hundred years of feudal Japan preceding the Tokugawa shogunate were the most prolific period. In the Kamakura period (1201-1350), there were 1,455 smiths; in the Ashikaga period (1351-1500), there were 2,177; and in the Sengoku period (1501-1600), a century of civil strife, there flourished 1,123 sword-makers.

Below is given a select list of the most celebrated sword-makers, who are stars of the first magnitude in the steel firmament: 10th century: Nobufusa (Bizen), Munechika (Yamashiro); Tomonari (Bizen), Takahira (Bizen), Sukehira (Bizen); 11th century: Kuniyasu (Yamashiro), Sadatsugu (Bitchu), Arikuni (Yamashiro), Kunitomo (Yamashiro); 12th-13th century; Yukihira (Bungo); 13th century: Yoshimitsu (Yamashiro), Masamune (Kamakura Sagami), Yoshihiro (Etchu), Kuniyuki (Yamato), Kunimune (Sagami), Yukimitsu (Sagami), Kunimitsu (Yamashiro), Nagamitsu (Bizen), Mineyoshi (Bizen), Kunitoshi (Yamashiro), Mitsutada (Bizen), Norikuni (Yamashiro), Kuniyoshi (Yamashiro), Sukezase (Sagami): 13th-14th century: Kunitsuna (Yamashiro): 14th century: Sadamune (Sagami), Kaneuji (Mino), Kanemitsu (Bizen), Norishige (Etchu), Kunitsugu (Yamashiro), Kuniyuki (Yamashiro), Saburoza (Chikuzen), Kunimitsu (Soshu), Mitsukane (Omi), Muramasa (Ise), Sakahide (Chikuzen).

The Muramasa

Muramasa, included in the list above given in the "14th century" group, was of a wild nature, and it is superstitiously believed that this trait of the famous sword-maker was transmitted to his productions. Something uncanny is supposed to happen to the possessor of a Muramasa. A Muramasa, so people have fancied, when once it is drawn out of its scabbard, will never allow itself to be sheathed again before being steeped in blood.

Muramasa's blades had a strange share in some of the misfortunes that befell the Tokugawas. The grandfather of Iyeyasu, the founder of the last dynasty of shoguns, was slain at a single stroke with a Muramasa by one of his retainers. Iyeyasu's father had his thigh pierced with a Muramasa by a retainer. Iyeyasu himself got a wound in his hand when using a knife made by Muramasa. He cut a finger one day when inspecting a spear used by one of his victorious generals. This spear was the work of Muramasa. The inauspicious blade played a role in the death of two of his kinsmen. Inspired by awe, Iyeyasu had all the Muramasas in his possession disposed of. It is said that out of respect to the Tokugawa family, retainers of the shogun refrained from wearing those untoward blades.

It appears that Muramasa's swords did not lose their sinister influence in New Japan. The late Prince Ito had a Muramasa, and it is said that it was his constant companion during his public career in Korea. It is curious to learn that at the time of his assassination at Harbin, he had that very sword carried by one of his attendants.

Ito purchased the blade from Prince Katsura, who reluctantly parted with it, yielding to the persistent remonstrance of his wife. The feminine mind was too sensitive to allow such an ominous thing to remain in her family.

Judging of swords—grading of merit, assigning of makers, and detection of spurious imitations—is a matter that requires special training. In the Tokugawa days there was in the service of the shogun a group of professional sword judges. At the request of the general public, these official experts issued testimonials "orikami" for swords, charging fees.

The first step in learning to judge of a sword is to cultivate the faculty of perceiving its merit, which at once strikes an expert upon inspection of a blade. This eye is best educated by a careful inspection of as many masterpieces of undisputed genuineness as possible. By so doing, one's esthetic sense is trained so as to give a proper grading to a sword placed in one's hand. One is enabled to pronounce whether it is excellent, good, or fair.

This is the essential preliminary. Then comes the deciding of the date of manufacture; next in order should be the deciding of the place of origin. And finally comes the assigning of the maker. To begin with the assigning of the maker is not the proper way, and not calculated to lead to the acquisition of a discriminating eye. Of course, a knowledge of quite a big mass of facts is necessary to base one's formation of judgment on these several points after the ability of grading is acquired.

(End)

READERS IN COUNCIL

The Fate of Liberal Thinkers

To the Editor:

Misfortune befell numerous university professors of liberal thought in this country during and just prior to the war. Because of the prevailing militarism they were branded "red professors" or "liberal-minded professors" by the authorities representing the financial and militaristic cliques and were ousted from their schools or imprisoned.

Among these men were Professors Hyoe Ouchi, Eijiro Kawai, Yoshitaro Omori, Yoshitaro Hirano, Yoshitaro Wakimura, Hiromi Hirozawa, Masamichi Royama, Fumio Yamada, Takao Tsuchiya and Yasuo Kondo, all of whom belonged to the Tokyo Imperial University; Professors Hirozo Uno, Eitaro Hattori of Tohoku Imperial University, Professors Yukitatsu Takikawa and Soichi Sasaki of Kyoto University, Professors Yasoji Kazehaya, Itsuro Kosaku and Tsugumaro Imanaka of Kyushu University, Professors Kiyoshi Miki, Ryokichi Minobe, Jun Tosaka, Hatataro Kido, Kinji Minami, Toshi Suzuki and Isamu Abe of Hosei University.

The outrageous actions of the authorities against these professors can be roughly classified into the so-called university incident, the Kyoto university incident, and Professor Kawai's incident..

At any rate it is ironical to note that Ichiro Hatoyama who was then Education Minister and was in the lead in bringing pressure to bear on the University is now actively organizing the Japan Liberal Party. The arrest of groups of university professors took place in the period between 1937 and 1938. Professor Ouchi of Tokyo Imperial University, Professor Ryokichi Minobe of Hosei University, Professor Toshio Hayase of Yokohama Technical College and more than ten other professors were detained by the police. Professor Ouchi and four other professors were prosecuted. Involved in the incident, Professors Kosaka and Omori also were forced to give up their positions.

The Kawai incident occurred in the wake of the retirement of Professors Tatsukichi Minobe and Gentaro Suehiro from Tokyo Imperial University. The incident was the result of an underhand maneuver conducted by advocates of the Militarism who caused pressure to be brought to bear on Tokyo Imperial University.

The pressure first took the form of an order from the authorities for revisions to be made in a few books written by Professor Kawai. This was followed by an advice given him by the Education Ministry for his resignation from the chief of the economic course of Tokyo Imperial University in November of 1938. The professor was finally placed on the retired list in February of 1939 following his summons to the procurator's office in the previous month.

On February 23, 1939 the Professor was accused on a charge of violation of the Publication Law. In an effort to defend the freedom of scientific researches as well as himself, the Professor put up a stubborn fight for four years against the pressure lying behind the judicial authorities. For all his strenuous efforts, the case ended against him and he was fined ¥400 on June 24, 1943. Professor Kawai died from heart failure on February 15, 1944.

H.S.